

American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT
"AGRICOLAS." Virg.

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TERMS—The "AMERICAN FARMER" is published every Wednesday at \$2.50 per ann., in advance, or \$3 if not paid within 6 months. 5 copies for one year for \$10. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding 16 lines inserted three times for \$1 and 25cents for each additional insertion—larger ones in proportion. Communications and letters to be directed to SAMUEL SANDS, publisher, corner of Baltimore & North sts

CATTLE SHOW,

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION, PLOUGHING MATCH AND SALE,

At Govanstown, Md. on 18th, 19th and 20th Oct. 1841.

THE BALTIMORE CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

Will hold its Second Annual Fair on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 18th, 19th and 20th days of Oct. 1843, at Govanstown, 4 miles from Baltimore, on the York road.—The Society offers a very liberal schedule of Premiums.—Competition is solicited from abroad, for the premiums offered for Essays, Agricultural Implements and Machinery. All other premiums will be limited to the county and city.

PREMIUMS:

FARMS.

For the best cultivated Farm of not less than 80, nor more than 100 acres, except woodland, A Silver Goblet
For the best do. of 100 acres and upwards, do
To the farmer who has improved his farm in the shortest time and most economical manner, do
Committee—Judson M. Duckett, Chairman, Wilson M. Carey, Jesse Garret.

CROPS.

For the best 15 acres of Corn, Sett of American Farmer
Do 5 do do Sett of Farmer's Cabinet
Do 15 do Wheat, Sett of Cultivator
Do 10 do do 4 yrs. sub. to Am. Farmer
To be accompanied with a full statement of the manure used, manner of preparing the ground, character of soil, description of seed planted, and manner in which the corn was cultivated; the certificate of three respectable gentlemen will be required, who saw the ground measured, as well as the grain.—To be referred to the Committee on Farms.

ESSAYS.

For the best Essay on the system of Farming best adapted to Baltimore county, including rotation of crops, and having reference to the productiveness as well as progressive improvement of the same, A copy of Loudon's Encyclopedia To be referred to the Committee on Farms.

For the best treatise on the proper and most profitable method of applying lime, Sett American Farmer
Committee—Wm. F. Johnson, Ch., Micajah Merryman, Henry Carroll of My Lady's Manor.

For the best essay explaining the Cause of the Failure of the Rye Crop, with a remedy for the same, Sett of the Farmer's Cabinet

Committee—Edward P. Roberts, ch., Thomas Love and Aquila Talbot.

For the best Treatise on the proper management of an Apple and Peach Orchard, Loudon's Ency. on Gardening
Committee—R. Sinclair, sr. ch., Lloyd N. Rogers and Hil-len Jenkins.

For the best Treatise on the most effectual mode of destroying the Carolina Pink, and other noxious weeds, 4 yrs sub. to Amer. Farmer, or Farmer's Cabinet.
Committee—John R. Cockey, ch., Elijah Marsh, and Thomas Kelso.

For the best treatise on the Hessian Fly, with a preventive against the ravages of the same, to be tested by a committee, \$25 in Agricultural works
Committee—Gideon B Smith, ch'n, Dr D S Gittings, Dr Hy Wilkins, John Y Day, Horace Love.

For the best method of keeping Farm Accounts, A Gold Pen
Committee—Henry Mankin, ch'n, Samuel Wyman, J W Ward.

For the best treatise on the Rust, with a remedy, \$25

Committee—Wm. F Pearce, ch'n, Mr Raphael, Col Edw Howard.

For the best treatise on the breed of Cattle, best suited to Baltimore county, 4 yr's sub. to American Farmer

Committee—John Gibson, ch'n, Wm Anderson, David Carlisle.

CATTLE.

For the best pair Working Oxen, A handsome Yoke
Committee—Sam'l Worthington, ch'n, Geo Beltzhoover and Isaac Webster.

For the best Cow, without regard to breed, Silver Butter Tub
Committee—J P E Stanley, ch'n, Robt Howard, D M Perine and John Pearce.

For the best thorough bred Durham Bull, 2 yrs old and upwards, Silver Goblet

For the best Durham Bull, between 1 & 2 yrs do Medal

For the best do Bull Calf, 4 mos to 1 yr old, do do

For the best do Cow, 2 yrs & upwards, Silver Butter Tub

For the second best do Certificate

For the best Durham Heifer 1 & 2 yrs old, Silver Medal

For do do do calf, 4 mos & 1 yr old, do

Committee—J P E Stanley, ch'n, A B Kyle and Col Atlee.

For the best thorough bred Devon Bull, 2 years old and upwards, Silver Goblet

For do do between 1 & 2 yrs old, do Medal

For do do Bull Calf, between 4 mos and 1 yr old, do Medal

For do do Devon Cow, 2 years old and upwards, Silver Butter Tub

For second best do do Certificate

For best Devon Heifer, between 1 & 2 yrs old, do

For best do do Calf, 4 mos to 1 yr old, do

Committee—Geo Law, ch'n, Jas Sykes & Robt Howard.

For the best thorough bred Ayrshire Bull, 2 yrs old and upwards, Silver Goblet

For the best do between 1 & 2 yrs old, do Medal

Do do Bull Calf, 4 mos to 1 yr old, do Medal

Do do Ayr's Cow, 2 yrs old & upw Silver Goblet

2d best do do Certificate

Do do do Heifer, 1 & 2 yrs old Silver Medal

Do do do Calf, 4 mos & 1 yr do

Committee—Benj C Howard, ch'n, D M Perine and Frederick Harrison.

For the best thorough bred Alderney Bull, 2 years old and upwards, Silver Goblet

Do do Bull between 1 and 2 yrs old, Silver Medal

Do do Bull Calf, 4 mos to 1 yr old, do

Do do Cow, 2 yrs old and upwards, Silver Goblet

2d best do do Certificate

Do do Heifer, 1 and 2 yrs old, Silver Medal

Do do Calf, 4 mos and 1 yr old, do

Same Committee.

For the best cross or country breed Bull, 2 yrs old and upwards, Sett of American Farmer

Do do Bull, 1 and 2 years old, Silver Medal

Do do do Calf, 4 mos and 1 yr old, do

Do do Cow, 2 yrs and up. Silver Ice Cream Ladle

2d best do do Certificate

Do do Heifer, 1 and 2 yrs old, Silver Medal

Do do do Calf, 4 mo and 1 year old, do

Committee—John Pearce, ch'n, Jeremiah Yellott, and Jno Worthington, Randallstown.

FAT CATTLE.

For the two best fat Cattle, Silver Goblet

For the two second best do do

Committee—Henry F Turner, ch'n, Jefferson Rusk, and Wm Eden.

SHEEP.

For the best South Down Buck, Silver Knife and Fork

do New Leicester do do

do Merino do do

do Saxony do do

do 3 Ewes of the above breeds, Silver Cream Spoon

Committee—Tho B Cockey, ch'n, H B Chew, and Joshua M Turner.

SWINE.

For the best Boar, Silver plated Lard Lamp

For the 2d best do Silver Knife and Fork

For the best Breeding Sow, Pair silver plated Candlesticks

For the 2d best Breeding Sow Gold Pencil

Committee—John Yellott, ch'n, Hy Crowl and Fr. Cook
HORSES.

For the best Stud Horse, for general purposes, Silver Goblet.

For the best Brood Mare for general purposes, Pair silver plated Cake Baskets

For the best Jack, Silver Goblet

For the best Mule, Silver Medal

Committee—Henry Stevenson of Josiah, ch'n, John Baker and Henry Habbersett.

IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY.

For the best Furrow Plough, Silver Goblet

do Subsoil do do

do Hill side do do

The ploughs to be tested at the ploughing match.

Committee—H M Fitzhugh, ch'n, Sam'l Stone and Michl. Alder.

For the best Horse Power and Threshing Machine, \$25

do Corn Sheller, Gold Pencil

do Corn and Cob Crusher, do

do Straw Cutting Machine, do

do Drill Barrow, do

do Steaming Apparatus, Silver Snuff Box

Premiums will be given for any other Implements of husbandry of peculiar merit enumerated above.

Committee—J T H Worthington, ch'n, Edward Rider, E. Parsons, John Rodgers, Ab Linthicum, jr.

PRODUCTS OF THE DAIRY.

For the best 2 lbs Butter, Pair silver Butter Knives

do sample Cheese, 5 lbs Silver Cheese Scoop

Committee—R Gilmer, jr. ch'n, J G Davis, D Barnum.

SILK.

For the best bushel of Cocoons, Gold Thimble

do lb Reeled Silk, Silver Knitting Sheath

do lb Sewing do Silver Needle Case

Committee—E L'Hernault, ch'n, Gideon B Smith and E P Roberts.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

For the best acre of Potatoes, Silver Medal

do 1 do Beets or Mangel Wurzel, do

do 1 do Ruta Baga, do

do 1 do White Turnips, do

Competitors for the above premiums will be required to produce the certificate of two gentlemen, stating the number of bushels raised per acre.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

For the handsomest home made Quilt, Gold Thimble

do best home made Sheeting, Gold Needle Case

do do Blanket, do

do do fulled Linsey for men's wear, Gold Pencil

do do Carpet, Handsome Celery Glass

do pair do Stockings, Settsilver Knitting Needles

do handsomest Rug, Pair of gold Scissors

do do silk or worsted Embroidery, do

Committee—Daniel Warfield, ch'n, Wm Tiffany and Jno Y Wethered.

FRUIT.

For the best peck of autumn Apples, Silver Fruit Knife

do do winter do do

do do autumn Pears, do

do do winter do do

Committee—Dr Edmondson, ch'n, Edw Kurtz and R D Burns.

Any gentleman appointed on either of the above committees, declining to serve, is requested to apprise the Secretary of the fact, before the 10th of May next.

Premiums will be given for the best varieties of FRUIT, and the best 5 pounds of HONEY.

Certificates will be given at the discretion of the committees for any Stock, Farming Implements, &c. of superior merit, which may not, however, be thought entitled to one of the above mentioned premiums.

REGULATIONS.

Competitors for premiums are referred to the following rules and regulations of the Society, a compliance with which will be strictly required by the Executive Committee.

No applicant for any premium hereafter offered by the so-

ciety, shall be entitled to said premium, unless said applicant shall be the owner of the object, property or article, entered for such premium, at the time of exhibiting the same; excepting male animals owned out of the county, and brought into the same for the purpose of propagating their species, and which have been kept in the county for that purpose, for the six months previous. In such cases the animals may be entered for premiums by the person by whom said animals have been so kept: provided, however, that nothing in this by-law shall be construed to affect the rights of minor sons of members, who are now entitled to offer objects for premiums.

Competitors for premiums on Stock and other articles must cause an entry to be made on the society's book, at the office of the Recording Secretary, (J. B. H. FULTON, Ramsay's Hotel, Govanstown,) before 10 o'clock, AM. on the first day of the Show. Competitors in the Ploughing Match must enter on or before the 18th day of October.

All animals must be on the Society's ground, opposite Ramsay's hotel, by 10 o'clock, AM. on the first day of the Show, that they may be arranged in their proper places, and must remain until the afternoon of the second day, unless the committee of Arrangement consent to their removal at an earlier time.

Articles designed for exhibition or premium, must be distinctly labelled with the owner's name and residence. They must be placed under the control of the Committee of Arrangements, by 10 o'clock of the first day of the exhibition, at the hotel, and not be removed until the close of the Fair.

The Committee may withhold a premium when there is no competition, or when the animal or article is not in their opinion worthy of reward.

The several awarding Committees will enter upon the discharge of their duties at 12 o'clock of the first day; and on the completion of their awards, will prepare accurate lists of the same, to be handed to the Secretary by 9 o'clock, AM. on Thursday, the second day.

Competitors for premiums on Farms, must cause an entry to be made with the Recording Secretary, (J. B. H. Fulton, Baltimore city,) on or before the 1st of June. The reviewing committee will give due notice to competitors, at what time their farms will be viewed.

The Ploughing Match will take place at 10 o'clock, AM. on Friday, the 20th day of October.

The sale of stock will commence at 11 o'clock, AM. of the same day.

It is required that all Machines, Horse Powers, &c. shall be on the ground the day previous, when the Committee of Arrangement will be in attendance.

Persons from a distance, having improved stock of any description for sale, are invited to attend—The society will have an auctioneer to conduct all sales free of charge—Secure pens will be provided for all stock sent for exhibition—An abundant supply of provender may be had on the ground.

The Executive Committee confidently hope that all will manifest a willingness to contribute to the interest of the occasion, by sending any thing which may possess merit, although not included in the above schedule; and as a room will be appropriated exclusively to the display of Needle Work, &c. they rely upon the Ladies to make it an interesting part of the exhibition.

ANNUAL MEETING, &c.

An Address will be delivered on Thursday, the 19th Oct. at 12 o'clock, and the premiums distributed immediately afterwards.

The Annual Meeting of the Society for the Election of Officers will be held on Friday, 20th, at 5 o'clock, PM.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

President—JOHN RIDGELY, of Hampton.

Vice Presidents.

Gen. John Spear Smith,	Ho. Hollingsworth, Esq.
Gen. T. E. Stansbury,	Col. Joseph Jameson.
Wilson M. Carey, Esq.	John Y. Wethered, Esq.
Col. Nicholas M. Bosley,	Robert A. Taylor, Esq.
Hon. J. T. H. Worthington,	George Law, Esq.
Hon. James Turner,	Hy. Carroll, Esq. of My La-

Treasurer—James Howard, Idy's Manor.

Corr. Secretary—H. C. Turnbull.

Record. Secretary—J. B. H. Fulton.

Executive Committee.

David Stuart,	William Jessup,	Henry M. Fitzhugh,
Edward Rider,	Thos. T. Gorsuch,	Wm. G. Howard,
James Carroll, jr.	John M. Duckett,	Thomas J. Hillen.

JOHN B. H. FULTON, Rec'g Sec'y.

SOAP FOR KILLING BORERS IN TREES.—S. S. Green, Esq., of East Cambridge, has made an experiment with this article. He has in his garden a fine white ash tree, which was full of these worms, so fatal to our fruit and ornamental trees. He covered every place on the tree which appeared to be wounded by them, with common hard soap, nicely rubbed into the places where the borer seemed to have entered. During the rains of this week, the soap dissolved and penetrated to the worms, and forcing them out by scores, causing their death. We think this the best remedy yet discovered for destroying these nuisances to gardens and orchards.—*Olive Branch.*

HEMP.

The following treatise on the culture of Hemp, and Water-rotting, is submitted to the Farmers of Missouri and the adjoining States and Territories.

The land best adapted to the culture of hemp is that which has been timbered with black walnut, buckeye, blackberry, and a reasonable proportion of white oak; or rich bottom lands answer well. The land should be ploughed across, and well harrowed before seeding. If sod land, it should be ploughed down in the Fall to receive the Winter frosts; and when time for seeding, (which is from the 1st of April to the 10th of May,) it should be well ploughed, harrowed, levelled, and smoothed. The seed should be sown broad-cast, one bushel and a half to the acre. When the blossoms begin to fall, which is from the middle of July to the 1st of August, it should then be cut. Hemp left standing too long, injures the staple, and produces a harshness and weakness.

The instrument for cutting is similar to the point of an ordinary scythe; it is about two feet long from the point, with a socket standing at right angles with the face of the blade, and angling to the edge to prevent the person when cutting from bending too much; as it is necessary for him to stand upright as much as possible to keep the hemp from tangling. The hemp should be cut as close to the ground as possible, and for watering, it should have their tops cut off as far as the seed ends, and be thrown into the shade. The sun produces a harshness when rotted, and the dew discolors it, and produces less weight. Pulling hemp is not recommendable; it injures the soil as well as quality of the hemp—more particularly that of water-rotted. When cutting, all the large hemp should be laid by itself; should be bound up into bundles, with two bands on them, about the size of six or eight inches through in the butts. When too large, they are awkward to handle, which wastes the hemp. If your pools are prepared, commence filling them, and be particular in selecting the size of hemp, placing the large in a pool by itself, and the small also in a pool by itself, as the large undergoes a more rapid solution when immersed. The hemp placed in the pools should be carefully packed down, with narrow plank laid on the points and butts, and with rock or timber to weigh it down; rock is preferable.

No hemp less than 6 feet should be water-rotted. Sizes under this may be dew-rotted. It depends upon the temperature of the weather in what length of time it produces maceration. In the month of August it takes 4 or 5 days; September 6 to 8, October 10 to 12; December 3 or 4 weeks. After the 4th or 5th day in August and September, the 6th or 8th in October and November, and the 3d week in December or less time, it should be carefully examined, to ascertain when it has fully come to its solution. You will discover that the stalk has a roughness on its surface previous to its being placed in the pools. When the solution has arrived to its extent, by drawing a few stalks out of the bundles in the centre, promiscuously, passing your hand along the stalk, you will find the roughness has left it, and it is smooth to the touch. The hemp is then finished; take it out immediately; spread it on the ground, and when perfectly dry on one side, turn it over for the other—say for two or three times until you find that the pith has hardened. If it should receive several rains, it does not injure, provided you attend to turning it. The rains wash off the gum which lies on the surface of the lint, and when applied to the break, it produces a clearer staple, cleans easier, and makes less tow.

There is also another mode, when the stalk will break off short, and free itself of the lint; but the former is the most certain. The hemp as it is dried should be thrown into shocks or ricks well secured from the weather penetrating the centres. If the weather penetrates the centre, it will injure the staple by reducing its strength. In breaking the hemp, it should be broke in small hands, about one-third of the ordinary size. In all my experience I find our hemp requires to be properly hatched to stand the test the Government requires. This is entirely owing to the different mode of handling Russia hemp; but by breaking in small hands it relieves itself of sheaves, and produces less tow, and comes nearer to the quality of Russia Riga Rhine, which quality of hemp the Government uses for the Navy. It should not be applied too often to the break, nor the breakers suffered to practice the habit of breaking dew-rotted hemp by heating it over the break to relieve it of the herds. It should be thrown up loosely into the atmosphere to let the air pass through it. In drawing your hemp you should draw it from each end, so that the staple will draw clear and have an even

hand. See particularly that the butts of the Staple be even, and all the drawings be handed to itself, and not placed in the prime hemp, as it is the habit of doing in dew-rotted. All hemp with the drawings secreted in the centre, will not pass inspection. The hemp must be perfectly clear of sheaves, and that must be effected by little breaking and beating across the break, but by plenty of shaking.

The great market is now open for you. 12,000 tons yearly for the Government and commercial enterprise, are required.

Interest, enterprise, and patriotism, are before you. It is for you to embrace it, and produce an article superior to Russia, which can be done if you will adhere to the principles which are laid down to you. Our hemp is one-third stronger; all it requires is for you to adopt the method of handling it well, to make it superior.

The construction of pools is as follows: Small spring branches dug down two or three feet; a levee thrown around them, and small flood-gates at each end, made simply out of four pieces of boards, a foot wide and two feet long. A waste-gate around them to let the water pass around, and not into the pool; if so, it produces an uneven temperature of the water, and the hemp becomes irregular in its solution.—The pools can be made of plank; and the water pumped into them supplied through a small leaden pipe by an ordinary lifting pump. A pool 40 by 60 feet, 2 1-2 deep, will receive 3 or 4 acres of ordinary hemp. The pools must not be over 3 feet deep; it will produce an irregular solution, owing to the uneven temperature of the water. To water-rot in ponds or larger streams is not so commendable; especially running streams. The hemp becomes irregular in its solution, and loses its lint. The preparation necessary is to have two long saplings; pin them at each end with cross bars, forming a raft, with up-rights at each end; their length to be the depth of the water. These form a raft, say 20 or 30 feet long; load your hemp on them, and sink them with rock. For the conveyance of water to and from your pools, I will call your attention to the leading pipes manufactured by Mr. W. W. Thompson. These pipes will be a great acquisition for this purpose, as also for watering stock and avoid carrying the water. They can be made any length, and at a much cheaper rate than ordinary spout. To those farmers who are not in possession of springs, they can fix a small lifting pump in any part of their farm, and supply their vats with water. The pump, and 39 feet of pipe, can be obtained for the small sum of 17 dollars, and will last for years.

As regards the process, there need not be the slightest apprehension as to deleterious effects to health. As a demonstration of this fact, I (for the Government) had about 200 men at various pools in the hemp-growing region in Kentucky, from 1840, to '41, in a circuit of 100 miles, and there was not one instance of sickness, although many of the men exposed themselves to the water when it was not necessary. I also advised gentlemen not to attempt to deliver more than one ton of hemp to each laborer they have, and not exceed from 5 to 10 tons the first season; beyond this, it will produce difficulties.

In laying this treatise before you, I have but one object in view, and that is, to promote the interests of the country, and in doing that, I promote yours. I view it also as an indispensable duty you owe to yourselves, as well as to your country, that in the incipency of this object, you should adhere to such practices, and adopt such salutary methods in the preparation of this article as will give credit to yourselves, and establish the reputation of the article not only at home but abroad. This country at present is one of the heaviest importers of this article; to the extent of 2 1 2 millions per annum. In time, as the work progresses, there is every reasonable inducement to suppose she may become an extensive exporter. Therefore, you have every encouragement to prosecute this business with diligence, and to form such principles as will set an example to the present as well as to the future generation; and establish such a reputation, as that the article will command the highest market price, both at home and abroad. This will tend to enhance your interests, and promote the prosperity of the country.

In conclusion, I will impress upon your minds the importance of adhering to these instructions; and when your hemp is ready for market, by calling upon Messrs. W. W. Thompson, & Co. of St. Louis, you can obtain any information in regard to the final disposition.

DAVID MYERLE.

Davenport (Iowa) Gazette.

A VIRGINIA FARM.

A correspondent of the Boston Traveller, writing from the valley of the Shenandoah, gives the following account of the Steenberg farm, situated in that valley, some 40 miles above Winchester. Few parts of the United States afford examples of more fertile soils, and few instances of better cultivated farms than the rich valley of the Shenandoah:

"On ascending the opposite bank of the river, we entered the extensive grounds of the celebrated Steenberg farm, a view of which is worth a day's journey in more oppressive heat than we experienced to-day. The farm consists of 7,000 acres, a large portion of intervals or bottom land, and nearly the whole is under cultivation. The family mansion is beautifully situated on rising ground, overlooking the whole area, and the farm-houses are conveniently arranged in the vicinity for the overseers and slaves. The hay crop was gathered, and the quantity may be judged from the fact that from 1500 to 2000 head of cattle are kept on the premises. The wheat, too, between 400 and 500 acres, had been harvested, and much of it was already threshed and sent to market. Our road passed through a luxuriant field of corn, nearly ripe, embracing a level tract of 600 acres, and a richer sight I have never seen. Mr. Steenberg, who formerly owned this unrivalled farm, and by his agricultural skill, extraordinary energy and perseverance, in a few years greatly improved the strength of the soil, rendered the property more valuable, probably, than any other farm in the United States."

We may add here, as a warning to others, that not satisfied with his farm, Mr. S. became infected with the speculating notions at one time so prevalent; that he was, with many others, unfortunate, and when he failed some three or four years since, his liabilities amounted to more than a million and a half, of which about \$650,000 was to the United States Bank. Mr. S. is now a resident of La Porte, Indiana, and his farm has passed into the hands of Mr. Munn, Lynchburg, Va.—*Alb. Cult.*

VALUE OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF STRAW FOR FODDER.

Veit, (a German writer upon agriculture,) speaking of the different kinds of straw as materials of fodder, remarks that they should be ranked in the following order:

"1. The straw of the *leguminous fruits*, and especially of lentils, vetches, and peas, is more nutritious than the straw of seed clover. All straw of leguminous fruits (peas, beans, buckwheat, &c.) is particularly a welcome fodder to sheep, on which account it is greatly prized by many sheep-owners, and considered equal to hay.

2. *Oat and barley straw* is the straw for fodder of the cereal fruits. Oat straw is most agreeable, and also most nutritious, on account of its peculiar taste, for all species of cattle, because on the tips of the panicles are usually found unripe grains, and oats are usually cut before they are fully ripe. Barley straw has, on account of its moisture, and short period of vegetation, a high value as fodder, and is as nutritious as oat straw, if it were not, as is the case, permitted to get fully ripe before reaping. Yet it is more liable to injure than oat straw, because after reaping it imbibes more moisture from the air and soil.

3. The *stalk of Maize* (Indian corn,) contains much saccharine matter, and therefore very nutritious and agreeable to all kinds of cattle. The cobs, ground up, are likewise an excellent fodder.

4. *Straw of summer wheat and summer rye* is next in value to oat and barley straw. The straw of the usual *winter grain* fruits is of less value as fodder, and is therefore employed more as litter. Rye straw is the least valuable of all the cereals.

5. *Buckwheat straw* is as good as that of the winter grains.

The average of many experiments as to the proportion of straw to the grain of the usual straw fruits, is to 100 lbs. of straw and grain, as follows:

Winter wheat,	47 lbs.
Winter rye,	40
Summer wheat,	55
Summer rye,	45
Oats,	63
Barley,	66
Peas,	43
Beans,	42

Thaer has given some estimates of the comparative amount of nutritious matter in different substances used for feeding cattle, which may be suitably introduced here. He says that according to experiments, it has been found that 100 parts of good hay contain 50 parts which may

be reckoned as adapted for nutriment. "Of 100 parts of potatoes reduced to the same degree of dryness as the hay, there are, dry, 30 parts, of which 25 are nutritious: therefore, 94 lbs. of potatoes are equal, in nutriment, to 47 lbs. of hay. Beets have 8 per cent. of easy, and 4 per cent. of harder digestible fibre: their nutritious power may therefore be set down at 10 per cent. Ruta baga contains 12 per cent. of nutritious matter: turnips the same."—*Burger's Economy of Farming.*

From the Southern (Geo.) Cultivator.

CULTURE OF CORN.

We have to thank our friend Rutherford for the subjoined letter, giving his experiments in the culture of corn on a new system. We are the more obliged to him, who we know to be a young farmer, because of the excellence of his example to the older men, in giving us the results of his experiments—an example which we trust will not be lost on our planters generally. The experiment speaks for itself, and we commend the letter to the careful consideration of our readers—let them reflect upon its truths and improve upon its suggestions.

CRAWFORD Co. Sept. 15, 1843.

Messrs. Editors—The communication which I am about to make, I designed making to the Albany Cultivator last year, and would have done so had it not been for my aversion to appearing in the public prints. I at several times thought of making the communication over a fictitious name, but reflected that facts are not so apt to be received as such, unless a man vouches for their truth in his own proper name.

It may be proper to say, in the outset, that I am cultivating land on Flint river, which I settled some four years since for my father, and which, in the common language here, is "as rich as land ever gets to be."

Last year I planted for experiment one acre of corn in the following manner. The ground was first broken very deep, and then laid off *two feet* each way—the corn planted in the checks and covered with the foot. When it was up about half leg high, I had it flat weeded and thinned to one stalk. When silking I had it flat weeded again, and this finished the cultivation—it never had been plowed at all. About the time the corn was grown, a severe wind prostrated it in several places, so that I feared my experiment would fail at last. In addition to this disaster, it being in an exposed situation, the squirrels destroyed a good deal—the outside row was, I think, entirely consumed. At a proper time I had what was left gathered, shucked out, and measured the ears in a barrel in the same manner as we purchase and sell corn. I had one barrel shelled, and as I had no measure upon which to depend, I weighed the corn thus shelled. According to the weight of this barrel, the produce of the acre, as gathered, was five thousand one hundred and four pounds.

Now farmers differ as to the weight of a bushel of corn. In the Southern States it varies from 50 to 56 pounds; the latter being the maximum weight. This I allowed, and you will perceive, upon calculation, that this will make it 91 bushels and nearly half a peck.

I have given you the result of an experiment tried under many disadvantages. I will now give you the reasons which induced me to plant as I did. It is a fact well known, that corn matures better in a colder climate than ours, and from this I inferred that it suffered too much from the intense and collected heat of the sun in our climate. This is one reason why I planted so close, for when grown in midsummer, the ground, and therefore the roots, would be protected from the sun by the shade of the corn itself. Another reason was, that in appropriating a given number of stalks to the acre, they had better be planted at equal distances from each other in every direction, so that the roots of one stalk will not interfere with those of another. By this system you make it more profitable, as every particle of earth will be reached by the roots, and no portion of soil be free from effort while other portions are overtaken.

Another reason was, that when planted so as to shade the ground, (strange as it may appear,) it would better stand a drought, by preventing the largest portion of a shower from evaporating, as it is the case where the sun has free access to the ground. That this idea may not appear so novel, I ask you to reflect that the spots which remain moist for the longest time in the woods are those which are covered with the densest growth.

Another was, that it would save labor in the cultivation; for when the corn is high enough to shade the ground, weeds and grass cease to flourish. And still another rea-

son was, that it saved the necessity of cutting the roots with the plough. I know this is a controverted point among practical farmers; but I would just as soon expect that an animal would be more thrifty by having his limbs broken or his mouth lacerated, as to suppose that a plant would be more vigorous in consequence of having its leaves or roots injured. The latter, vegetable physiology teaches us, serve as the mouth, and the former as the lungs, of plants. It has again been objected, that such close planting prevented the corn from getting air, which was necessary for its health.

It has seemed strange that this objection should have been urged, for if a philosopher were experimenting in pneumatics, he would hardly say his receiver was "air-tight" if it had a crack of *two feet* in it. Finally, Messrs. Editors, we may theorize on the subject as much as we please, and there may be as many objections urged as it is possible to produce, yet unprecedented success and a full "crib" will answer them all—at least to my satisfaction.

There were two other acres connected with the one upon which the experiment was tried, part on one side and part on the other, planted and cultivated in the usual way. The product of both together scarcely equalled the one I report, though the corn had been worked oftener. This year I have planted some 8 or 10 acres after pretty much the same plan, and it is decidedly the best corn I have; the freest from weeds and grass, and will doubtless produce double of any other corn on the plantation, though the price is equally good elsewhere.

I am your friend, truly,

WILLIAMS RUTHERFORD, Jr.

BOMMER'S MANURE.—The agent of Mr. Bommer was here a few days ago, and had a heap constructed in Mr. Russell's vegetable garden. The materials are now rotted, and Mr. Russell invites planters who may feel any curiosity on the subject, to call and examine for themselves.

We expressed the fear some weeks ago, that the process would create a stench so offensive as to produce sickness. Mr. R., however, assures us that this is not the case; that he superintended this, and assisted oftentimes, and that there was not a more strong or offensive odor than is experienced by being near an ordinary manure heap.—The offensive odor, he says, is prevented by the materials used with the water, lime, ashes, &c.

Without being sanguine in our expectations that this system of making manure will prove to be of great benefit in the South, we think, nevertheless, that it has sufficient testimony in its favor to render it worthy of investigation on the part of planters. As the *right* for a hundred acres costs but ten dollars, it would be well for a few neighbors in different places to unite in purchasing the said right and thus try the experiment, at a trifling expense to each. And if, after a fair trial, it proves to be what its proprietor claims for it, they can then try it on a larger scale with greater confidence, and if it should prove a humbug, they will have the satisfaction of knowing that they did not pay very dear for their experience.—*Planter.*

A MODE OF DESTROYING THE GOOSEBERRY CATERPILLER.—By Mr. David Baillie, Gardener, Tayfield, Fife.—Having observed that the gooseberry caterpillar, (*Nenatus grossularitæ*) was seldom seen near whin or broom plants, it occurred to a neighbor of the writer to form a decoction of either of these plants, and use it for the destruction of that pest of gooseberry bushes which might be attacked by it at a distance from either the whin or the broom. Accordingly, he chopped and bruised a sheaf of the sprays, of the whin, and boiled them in a boiler containing about forty-two imperial gallons of water, until the liquor became a strong decoction, and which on becoming cold, he distributed over 432 gooseberry bushes. Most of the insects were destroyed by the application; but a few of the strongest having attempted to ascend the bushes, he made another boiler full of the decoction, and succeeded in completely destroying them all.—*Blackwood's Journal of Agriculture (New Series.)*

A FREAK OF NATURE.—We have received from Mr. Ansel Lothrop, of this town, some branches of the common apple tree, now bearing its fruit, upon which there are blossoms standing side by side with the fruit of the spring blossoms.—This "freak of nature" is rare in our temperate climate, and must be attributed, probably, to the wet weather of the past season, which has been protracted through most of the present month.—*Barnstable Pat.*

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

THE BALTIMORE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

We trust that our FAIR, which commences *This Day*, and will be continued on *Thursday* and *Friday*, may receive a warm and cordial support from every farmer in the county, and that no head of a family will think of coming without bringing, if possibly convenient, his wife and daughters with him, as the presence of *Woman* lends a charm and a witchery to such meetings, which the eye and the heart can enjoy, but the pen cannot describe.

Let our farmers recollect, that many of the farmers from *Ohio*, who attended the late New York State Society's fair, at *Rochester*, brought their wives and daughters with them.

THE LADIES.—We are gratified to learn that arrangements have been made for the Ladies to dine with the members of the Baltimore County Agricultural Society. This will throw a charm over the festive board, and impart an interest in the affairs of the Association of priceless value.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

REGULATIONS—FIRST DAY.

Competitors for premiums must report to the Secretary at his office on the ground by 10 o'clock, A.M.

No animal or article shall be removed from the Society's ground before the afternoon of the second day, without the consent of the Committee of Arrangements.

The Committee on Awards will report to the Secretary immediately on their arrival, and assemble at the different stations (which will be designated by flags as follows,) at 12 o'clock:

Committee on Oxen—yellow flag.

For the best Cow, without regard to breed—blue do.

Durham Stock—white do.

Devon Stock—straw colored do.

Ayrshire and Alderney Stock—yellow and white do.

Cross or Country Stock—pink and white do.

Fat Cattle—green do.

Sheep—pink do.

Swine—white and green do.

Horses—blue and white do.

Implements of Husbandry—green, white and yellow.

The Society will dine each day at 1½ o'clock. Members will be required to show their Member's tickets at the door.

SECOND DAY.

The Awarding Committees will make sealed reports to the Secretary by 9 o'clock A.M.

WM. GEORGE READ, Esq. will deliver the annual Address at 12 o'clock, and the premiums will be distributed immediately afterwards.

THIRD DAY.

The Ploughing Match will come off at 10 o'clock A.M.

The Public Sale will take place at 11 o'clock.

The Annual Meeting for the election of Officers, and other business, will be held at 3 o'clock P.M.

SEEDING OF WHEAT.—We learn from various quarters, that much of the wheat crop remains to be seeded, and as this is the case, we avail ourselves of the opportunity of respectfully suggesting, that every possible pains should be taken in the preparation of the ground, and manner of putting in the seed: no seed should be sown without being previously soaked in brine and dried in lime; and when sown, the ground should be laid up in dry beds, by providing a sufficient number of surface drains to carry off all the water, so that the plants may not be killed by too much wet.

AGRICULTURAL PREMIUMS IN ENGLAND.—With a view of showing our agricultural readers in this country, the noble encouragement extended to agricultural improvement in England, we will copy a few of the premiums awarded there at their late fairs. We copy them from the Sept. number of the *Farmer's Magazine*, a monthly journal published in London.

Of the Yorkshire Agricultural Society.

For the best bull of any age, £25, prize awarded to Mr. John Forrest

For the second best bull, £10, prize awarded to Mr. John Forrest.

For the best yearling bull, £20, prize awarded to Mr. John Breetham.

For the second best do. do. £10, prize awarded to Mr. J. Forrest.

For the best bull calf £10, prize awarded to Mr. J. Parkinson.

For the second best do. £5, prize awarded to Mr. Jonas Whittaker.

For the best cow of any age, in calf or milk, £20, prize awarded to Mr. John Parkinson.

For the second best do. £10, prize awarded to R. Earnshaw, jr.

For the best 3 yr. old heifer or cow, £15, prize awarded to Mr. Thos. Crofton.

The above will shew the importance given to the improvement of cattle, and the very liberal nature of the premiums awarded to those who devote their time and talents to that branch of husbandry.

The premiums on long woolled sheep were equally liberal, ranging from £5 to £15.

The premiums on pigs ranged from £2 to £5.

The premiums on horses ranged from £2 to £10.

Three premiums, of £5, £3, and £2, were respectively awarded to those shepherds who had lost the smallest proportionate number of ewes and lambs previous to the 12th of May, from those that produced lambs in 1843, the number of the flock not being less than 50.

We like the last prizes, as they serve to produce a spirit of emulation in those on whose fidelity the employer has to rely for the care of his flock, and we doubt not, that if premiums were awarded by the agricultural societies in our country, to Managers and Overseers, that the happiest results would flow from them.

SAVING WHEAT IN WET WEATHER.—Mr. J. Prideaux, in a communication in the *Exeter Flying Post*, published in England, recommends the following plan for saving wheat in wet weather. He says that

"The rick should be made hollow, with the grain turned inward, a sufficient quantity of fresh quick lime placed within, and then all closed from bottom to top, and covered over to exclude the external air; the lime will rapidly dry the air within, which will as rapidly draw the moisture from the corn, and so continue until the corn is dry, or the lime saturated; and as quicklime will absorb one-third about its weight of water, a ton of lime will take between 6 and 700 weight of water, and thus dry six or seven tons of wheat and straw. For all this water must come from the wheat, if the external air is excluded, and the lime raised from the soil by a bed of stones or gravel.

"The lime must not, of course, touch the wheat, and therefore room must be left for it to swell in slaking."

"If the lime be all slaked before the wheat be dry, it should be withdrawn, and a second quantity put in."

Mr. Prideaux thinks that by this plan, the farmer may be able to save his wheat in the wettest seasons without the mortification of seeing it sprouting in the ear, as it stands or lies on the ground. This plan, in a climate so precarious as that of England, and so subject to drenching rains at the season of harvest, may doubtless be turned to good account there; with us, however, such precautions are scarcely ever necessary, and we only notice the subject, to show to our farmers the degree of pains-taking forced by the climate of England upon those engaged there in the same calling.

GUANO.

We are authorized to sell *Guano* in lots of 10 bags at 5½ cents per pound—100 weight is sufficient to manure an acre, and will increase the product 50 per cent. This lot has been imported expressly to give our farmers an opportunity of testing its value, and is placed at a price accessible to all.—[Ed. Amer. Farmer.

DESTRUCTION OF WEEDS.

In our last paper we had an inquiry made as to the best method of destroying the *thistle*, and we advised that they should be cut up when in bloom, which is the best period to eradicate that pest. But as there are nothing which more robs the soil of its fertilization, and the farmer's pocket of its income, than the whole tribe of weeds, we deem it proper to make a few general remarks upon the subject, in order that the attention of agriculturists, may be particularly directed to their extirpation. But before we go any farther we would be permitted to remark, that it is almost useless for one farmer to begin the work unless all in his neighborhood, for several miles around, co-operate in the work of destruction, as the omission of a single individual to join in the labor, might render that of all the rest unavailing, as all those pests which bear winged seeds are transmitted by each succeeding wind throughout every nook and cranny of the surrounding country for many miles of extent, so that one slovenly farmer is sufficient to supply an entire neighborhood with seed enough to render unavailing the pains-taking of fifty others.

With these brief remarks, we will proceed with our directions as to the best method of destroying thistles, dock, Carolina pink, wild carrot, and, in fine, all others of those weeds which, if left alone, spread and destroy the grasses of the meadows and other valuable products of the field. The best implements we have ever used for the purpose, is a *hoe* with two prongs on the eye, made strong, so as to bear being stuck tolerably deep into the ground, and to seize the crown of the root of the weed, making a lever of the blade of the hoe to press the weed, root and all, out of the ground. When thus raised, they should be taken to the dung pile and covered up sufficiently deep to produce fermentation and consequent decomposition; for if left on the ground, and moist weather should ensue, they would be likely either to ripen their seed or grow again, and thus render the labor expended useless. This may be considered a tedious process, but it is the only safe one in view of their total eradication.

We found it a good practice in going about our place, always to carry with us one of the hoes we have described; for the two-fold purpose, of rooting up troublesome weeds and breaking up the droppings of cattle which we found in the pastures, and however inconsiderable some may think such occupation to be, we had strong evidence of the utility of the practice, and, therefore, feel no hesitation in commending it to others.

We found great advantage too, in the superior cleanliness of the succeeding year's crop of clover, in mowing the hog-weeds, which sprung up after harvest on the stubble fields where clover seed had been sown. We cut these when just in blossom, had them, after being cured, hauled near the cow yard, there stacked, and used through the ensuing winter for litter for the cattle; by which process, we not only prevented their seeding and interfering with the ensuing year's crop of grass, but secured an abundance of bedding for our stock; which added to their comfort, and to the quantity of manure at the same time. Always on removing these weeds from the field, we gave it a dressing of plaster, a bushel per acre, choosing a moist day to sow it, and never failed to experience great benefit from its application.

STACK COVERING.

We observe among the proceedings of the *Royal Agricultural Society of England*, as published in the September number of "*The Farmer's Magazine*," the following description of a cheap covering for grain stacks; which, as a great deal of grain was lost, or injured, in our country the last harvest, owing to the long continued and frequent heavy rains, may not prove uninteresting to our readers generally, we, therefore, copy it:

"Mr. T. J. Marshall, of Spondon, near Derby, having

sent the model of a stack covering to the Society previously to the Derby meeting, which had become too much injured and disarranged by the carriage to be exhibited among the models belonging to the Society on that occasion, he called the attention of the Council at the present meeting to the value of the plan proposed for effecting the object in view. The contrivance consists of the erection of a framed roofing above the stacks, and the arranging upon this from the eaves to the ridge, in the mode pursued in the ordinary slating of a house, successive layers of a flat material of the substance of hat felting, and afterwards coated with coal tar.

Mr. Marshall remarked, "For large farmers who grow a great quantity of corn and hay, I would strongly recommend the erection of sheds near every homestead; indeed they will soon save themselves with a person who may grow only for his own consumption. With this impression I beg to send you a plan and estimate for one I am about to erect; which upon blocks and felt roofing will cost £11, one twice the size would be less, in price, in proportion, say £18; either of these properly made at the first will last from fifteen to twenty years at the very least: then bear in mind that when once your hay or corn (wheat) is ready to lead and safely under such a shed, you neither require stack cloths, thatching or other protection: against this outlay, place the expense of thatching in the usual way, the same quantity for the same successive number of years, and no more need be said in its favor. The wood-work I find much lighter, and the inclination of the roof not so steep by one half as slate or tiles require, and the whole cost consequently less. The frost and snow of last winter, and the late heavy rains, have not made the least impression, nor is there any appearance of either damp or wet within. So satisfied am I of its merits that I am at this moment having one made to cover a stack containing upwards of 20 tons of hay. This stack covering admits of extension or contraction to any extent."

That great losses occur from want of protection in this country, from the weather, for our small grain, we have never entertained the least doubt, and the necessity for such places of accommodation have been brought more sensibly than ever to our view, by the numerous losses by exposure to the rains of last summer. By adopting a *thin covering*, the necessity for *heavy frame-work* is measurably rendered unnecessary and hence economy in the construction thereby promoted. The covering used in England, the reader will perceive, is *hat-felting*, but we are disposed to think that strong cotton sail duck, which would come cheaper, would answer fully as well. This we would propose to cover with a paint made of coal tar and finely pulverized charcoal, and the roof made so slanting as to prevent the lodgement of snow. A roof thus constructed and covered, would, we are sure, last twenty years, and we are very certain that its cost would prove money judiciously expended.

KILN-DRIED CORN MEAL is exported in considerable quantities from the west, down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, to the West Indies. The meal is said to keep sweet and sound for a whole year in any climate. New York is something of an exporter also of this article to various parts of the world. We have not a doubt that the more this article becomes known abroad, the higher it will stand in public favor. Immense quantities might be sold in Great Britain and Ireland, could the inhabitants once get a taste of it.—*Amer. Agricult.*

Corruption, in the public morals, is like a ball of snow—when once set a rolling, it must increase. It gives momentum to the activity of the knave, but it chills the honest man, and makes him almost weary of his calling; and all that corruption attracts, it also retains; for it is easier not to fall, than only to fall once, and not to yield a single inch, than having yielded, to regain it.—*Lacon.*

If you want to get rich, work hard and spend little.

HOME-BRED COWS—We notice in the Farmers' Magazine for September, an account of a sale of Cows which took place in August last, on the premises of the breeder and owner, Mr. T. White of Daucer's Hill, South Minns, Middlesex, England. It appears that Mr. White had devoted many years of perseverance to the raising of a *distinct new breed of Cattle*—in proof of which, the calves are and have been for some long time of one uniform color, viz. black and shuted white, forming the most picturesque herd in a park that can be imagined. They are between the *Galloway* and *Suffolk* breeds, and combine the good qualities of size and aptitude to fatten, with superior milking and small bone. One of these cows has produced 33½ quarts of milk at two milkings. The following are the prices obtained for a few of them.

Lot 1, a handsome shuted cow bought in at 35 guineas	
" 2, do. knocked down to L. Stevens, esq.	12 "
" 3, do. do. do.	10 "
" 4, do. do. do.	50 "
" 5, do. do. do.	25 "

These prices, considering the times, are looked upon by the editor of the Farmer's Magazine, as being good, and indicating the high estimation in which Mr. White's herd of cows were held by the community. We call attention to this circumstance, in order that the success of Mr. White may stimulate our farmers to devote more of their attention to the improvement of their stock, as there is no doubt in our mind, that by selecting good native cows and having them served by blooded bulls of good milking strains of the Durham improved breed, that they may in a few years produce such melioration in their stock, as ought to satisfy the reasonable ambition of any farmer. But unless the cow upon whom such improvement may be tried, be herself of good milking qualities, and possesses roomy hind quarters and ample chest, the expense of a full blooded bull might prove to be a profitless expenditure of money and a waste of time.

THE FAIR OF THE INSTITUTE.—The rooms at Niblo's, spacious as they are, were crowded last night to suffocation as they have been indeed every day and every evening since the opening of the Fair of the American Institute. The arrangements for the grand exhibition are perhaps as perfect as they could well be made, though the space afforded is quite insufficient for the accommodation of the multitudes who throng the rooms. It is a severe labor, on this account, to make one's way through the different apartments: but the pleasure of the Exhibition will be found an ample compensation for whatever embarrassment or difficulties may be encountered. We observe, with the highest gratification, the increased interest which attends this Fair from year to year. The institution under whose auspices it is brought forward is effecting much good in many departments of American Industry; and we are glad to see its efforts so well sustained by the public, on whose encouragement and support it must rely. We have no space, nor has our examination been complete and thorough enough, to speak of the several departments of this grand Exhibition. All of them seem to be well supplied with the choicest articles: and some of them, as the Horticultural for example, will at once strike every one as richly furnished even beyond those of former years.

An Address upon the Cultivation of Silk was delivered last evening in the Grand Saloon by I. R. BARBOUR, of Worcester, Mass. who has for a long time given an extraordinary degree of attention to the subject, and whose published Essays have done much to excite and direct the public notice to it. His address was brief and pertinent. He showed, first, that the *fact*, that we *can* grow Silk, is fully and completely established: and traced, in connection with this, the history of the Silk Culture from the earliest years of our Republic, through all embarrassments, to the present time; he urged then that American Silk is universally regarded as of an excellent quality, commanding, in its raw state and when properly reeled, a higher price than that raised in any other county; from this fact he inferred that the soil and climate of the United States were admirably adapted to its cultivation, and cited authorities to show that the climates of America and China, for this purpose, are superior to those of any other countries in the world; he then made an argument, from the history of our Cotton manufactories, to show that we *can*, in the Silk Culture, compete successfully with the cheap labor of India and China, for he said, it should always be borne in mind that *labor is worth, not what it cost, but what*

it can be made to produce. He dwelt also upon the fact that, though parts of the East may *raise* raw Silk as *successfully* as we can, and though England may compete with us in its *manufacture*, the United States is the only Protestant country in the world which can, at the same time, both grow and manufacture this important article.

Mr BARBOUR's address was very well received, though the confusion incident to the exhibition, and the insufficient accommodations made for the audience, rendered listening to it fatiguing and at times useless. The Fair will remain open through this week and the next. Strangers in the city, and all others who feel the slightest interest in the matter, or who are capable of receiving pleasure from the exhibitions of the useful and the beautiful, should by no means neglect to visit the rooms before they are closed: and hours may be spent in them with pleasure and instruction.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

FAIR.—SILK CONVENTION.—We have visited the Fair at Niblo's this morning. All is life and activity. The committees are at work, and visitors are crowding in. On the announcement that the Silk Convention met at 10½, we proceeded to the Repository in the Park, where we found the Convention progressing in their organization. Delegates were present from most of the Northern and several of the Middle and some of the Western States. Dr. D. Stebbins, of Northampton, Massachusetts, was called to the chair, and James Harrison chosen Secretary. A committee was appointed to nominate officers of the Convention.

The Committee consulted together a few moments when they presented to the Convention the names of the following gentlemen, who were unanimously elected.

President, Gen. JAMES TALLMADGE, New-York.

V. Presidents.	JOHN W. GILL, Ohio,
	Dr. D. STEBBINS, Massachusetts,
	H. PITKIN, Esq. Connecticut,
	G. W. MURRAY, Esq. New Jersey,
Secretaries.	JAMES HARRISON, Connecticut,
	JACOB C. PARSONS, New-York,
Business Committee.	I. R. BARBOUR, Esq. Massachusetts,
	G. B. SMITH, Esq. Maryland,
	J. W. GILL, Esq. Ohio,
	Capt. J. CONANT, Massachusetts,
	J. DANFORTH, New-York.

Gen. Tallmadge, on taking the Chair, made a brief but very pertinent speech in explanation of the object of the Convention. He also gave the result of his own experience in the Silk business both in this country and Europe, and gave it as his decided opinion that Silk may be produced here with less labor and expense than in France, Italy, or in any of the countries of Europe. As one advantage which we possess over those countries, he mentioned the fact that here Silk Worms' eggs will hatch of themselves, by the operation of the common atmosphere—while from the humidity of soil and climate of those countries, artificial means must be resorted to—hot-houses, &c.

After he had concluded, the Business Committee retired to report Resolutions and business for the action of the Convention.—*New York Tribune.*

ARTIFICIAL OYSTERS.—The following recipe was given us recently by a lady in Dutchess county, for making, what to our taste, is a delicious dish.

Take young green corn, grate it in a dish; to one pint of this add one egg well beaten, a small tea-cup of flour, half a cup of butter, some salt and pepper, and mix them well together. A table-spoonful of the batter will make the size of an oyster. Fry them a light brown, and when done butter them. Cream, if it can be procured, is better than butter.—*Amer. Agricult.*

CHICKEN HATCHING.—Some enterprising persons in Brooklyn, L. I., have established an *Institution* in that city for the purpose of hatching chickens on a large scale, which is dignified with the name of Polotokion. It comprises five or six long buildings, and several acres of land.

They have a similar affair in England called the Eccal-ebeion, which is in successful operation and turns out one hundred chickens a day. The practice has long prevailed in Egypt, and recently has been introduced in France. Reaumur, we believe, first succeeded in raising chickens by means of the common oven. The modern apparatus consists of a series of flues supplied with hot water. A good deal of care is necessary in raising the *youngsters*, as they do not prove very healthy. It is said they have to be taken care of by the old hens for at least a month after they are hatched.

SMALL FARMS.—It appears to be generally acknowledged that the Flemish are the best farmers in Europe; their farms are small; they collect and preserve all the manure they can; keep all the stock they can feed well, and make their land resemble a garden, by their perfect cultivation, always keeping up a constant rotation of crops, and making so much manure that they do not find it necessary ever to employ a naked fallow, or to lay down their ground for pasture, their cattle being fed all the year in stables, which are kept so very clean that they appear to have surprised the Scotch farmers who have visited them. A Flemish family is often supported by the produce of six or eight acres, in a state of comfort much superior to that of Scotch or English farm laborers, thus giving a practical proof of the wisdom of working no more land than can be well cultivated. The following extracts of a letter from Mr. Gillet, Directeur des affaires publiques a Bouxelles, to Sir John Sinclair, deserves attention. "I have examined with attention the situation of agriculture in most countries in Europe, and do not hesitate to affirm that it is no where so well understood and practised as in the Low Countries. I do not except my native country, England, though I am ready to admit that she is as much advanced in the important science beyond France, as the Low Countries are beyond England.—This will not surprise you, Sir, when you consider that while the fortunes of England and France were divided between agriculture, industry, colonization, and external commerce, those in the Low Countries were principally employed in the advancement of agriculture alone, by establishing *small farms*. This system has succeeded admirably well in Flanders and Brabant, where land is every where in the highest state of cultivation, and offers a wonderful contrast with its situation in the Liege country, County of Namur, and in the Province of Hainault, which bounds Flanders and Brabant.—There the system of large farms is still in common practice, and very little progress has been made within fifty years. The vast disproportion of the product of those Provinces, when compared with that of Flanders and Brabant, offers a very strong argument against the system of large farms." "It is an error into which many have fallen for want of observation, and a knowledge of the interior of the country, to believe that the soil of the Low Countries was originally good. It is the almost *incredible industry* of the peasantry in Flanders and a part of Brabant which has rendered the soil so productive. The Pays de Waes, a prodigy of art, was forty years ago a bruyere, a heath or waste.—It is now perhaps the richest province in the world."—*Colonial Farmer*.

RYE FOR SOILING.—Crops for soiling during the early spring months, before grass is advanced; in the drought of summer, when it has become parched up; and late again in autumn, after it is injured by frosts, are beginning to be thought of as of more consequence than formerly, and considerable attention is at length directed to their cultivation. For green food in the spring, we know of nothing that comes forward so early as rye, and till it begins to head, there are few grasses more nutritious, especially for milch cows. It is important therefore, that still greater attention should be paid to the cultivation of this grain, for pasture or soiling. From the 1st to 15th of October is the best time to sow rye in the latitude of 40° and farther north, and we trust that every farmer will prepare at least a few acres for the early feeding of his stock. As soon as the mild weather of spring opens, cattle are sure to hanker for green food, and this is the time, if it be withheld from them, that they seem to suffer most for the want of it, and thrive the least. A dry gravelly soil suits it best; but it also flourishes in thin sandy soils, and on stiff clay, when these lands are in good heart. For soiling, an extra quantity of seed should be sown, as to ensure its coming up thick and covering the ground well. One and a half to two bushels per acre is better than less; and on stiff clay soils, where all the seed is not likely to take, three bushels is still better. But above all, get it in early, so that it may have a good growth before winter approaches; it will then start much quicker in the spring, and make a thicker and more rapid growth.

N. Y. American Agriculturist.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—After a splendid exhibition at Boston, this society held its fiftieth anniversary at the Pavilion. A deputation from the American Institute of this city was present, and though strongly pressed, we regretted that we could not have been one of the number. It was a

joyous, and we doubt not a profitable meeting. Some of the toasts at the dinner strike us as being of a *new species*.

"The Game of Gardening—Something to cut and a good deal of *shovelling*."

"But no *TRICKS* in the trade

Except what we take with the *SPADE*."

"His Majesty King Pippin—Unlike other kings, he can get *mellow* without losing his dignity."

"*Tu-lips* from Eve's Garden—May we set our faces against them."

BEST METHOD OF CURING CORN.

Our Indian corn crop is one of the most valuable, if not the most valuable crop cultivated in the United States, and every thing relative to the best methods of growing and securing it are proportionably important. In securing Indian corn, two methods are commonly used; the first, is to top the corn, by cutting the stalk immediately above the ear, and this is usually done as soon as the grain is glazed, though some farmers scarcely wait for this. The second, is to cut up the corn by the bottom as soon as the ear is glazed, bind the stalks and ears in small bundles, set them up, and let them stand till thoroughly cured. In the first method only the upper part of the stalk is saved for fodder, but the corn ripens finely, and nothing can be more beautiful than a field in which the husks have fallen from the ripened grain, and the thick golden ears give a promise of the rich harvest at hand. Still we prefer the second method, and that from ample experience of both. We have our corn cut up by the bottom, because in that way we save the whole of the stalk for fodder, and that is no unimportant matter to the farmer. In topping, only the poorest part of the stalk is saved, for if cut and cured properly, there is no more nutritious food for animals than the stalk of corn. It is true, when very large, cattle and sheep are unable to eat them; but if converted into chaff by a cutting machine, as they can easily be, there is no food eaten more readily, or with more profit. It is not hazarding much to say that there is more value in an acre of cornstalks cut by the bottom and properly fed out, than in an acre of ordinary hay, and no farmer can afford to dispense with such an item in providing for his stock. But the saving in the stalk is not all; experiments show that there is a gain in the grain of nearly 20 per cent in cutting by the bottom, in preference to topping. Experiments made by Mr. Clark, Judge Buel, and others, and recorded in the volumes of the Old Genesee Farmer, and the Cultivator, place this matter beyond a doubt. In one made by Mr. Clark, he found the yield per acre of the corn topped, to be 47 bush. 18 lbs., and the untopped, 60 bush. 8 lbs. From some experiments instituted by ourselves several years since, it was ascertained that there was no difference of consequence in the product, when the corn was left on the untouched stalks till harvest, and when they were cut by the bottom after the corn was well glazed, but that both these methods gave a greater product than when topped in the usual manner. It is said that when corn is topped, and after the corn is gathered, that cattle will eat all that is valuable of the stalks, as they stand in the field. This is certainly a mistake, as the most nutritious part, the main stalk itself, is generally left untouched by them. If the corn crop is well manured, as it should be, the cultivation of the season is an excellent preparation for wheat, and some of the best farmers of our country use the corn crop for this purpose. In this case cutting up by the bottom is indispensable for the getting in of the wheat properly; and if it is intended to follow the corn with spring crops, as is frequently done, such as wheat, oats, or barley, it will be found that the absence of the large stalks that disfigure corn grounds when only topped, will greatly facilitate both the putting in, and the harvesting of these crops. For all these reasons, and the additional one, that it is only by cutting at the bottom that corn can be saved from the effects of early frosts when they occur, we are decidedly of the opinion that the corn crop of the country might annually be increased in value, were the method of cutting it by the bottom as soon as the grain is fully glazed, to become general.—*Alb. Cultivator*.

EGGS AND POULTRY.

Among all nations, and throughout all grades of society, eggs have been a favorite food. But in all our cities, and particularly in winter, they are held at such prices that but a few families can afford to use them at all; and even those who are in easy circumstances, consider them too expensive for common food.

There is no need of this. Every family, or nearly every

family, can with little trouble, have eggs in plenty during the whole year; and of all the animals domesticated for the use of man, the common dung hill fowl is capable of yielding the greatest possible profit to the owner.

In the month of November, I put apart eleven hens and cock, gave them a small chamber in a wood house, defended from storms, and with an opening to the south. Their food, water, and lime, were placed on shelves convenient for them, with warm nests and chalk nest eggs in plenty. These hens continued to lay eggs through the winter. From these eleven hens I received an average of six eggs daily during the winter; and whenever any of them was disposed to set, viz, as soon as she began to cluck, she was separated from the others by a grated partition, and her apartment darkened; these cluckers were well attended and well fed; they could see and partially associate through the grates with the other fowls, and as soon as any of these prisoners began to sing, she was liberated, and would very soon lay eggs. It is a pleasant recreation to feed and tend a bevy of laying hens; they may be tamed so as to follow the children, and will lay in any box.

Egg shells contain lime, and in winter, when the earth is bound with frost, or covered with snow, if lime is not provided for them, they will not lay, or, if they do, the eggs must of necessity be without shells. Old rubbish lime, from old chimneys and old buildings, is proper, and only needs to be broken for them.—They will often attempt to swallow pieces of lime plaster as large as walnuts.

I have often heard it said that wheat is the best grain for them, but I doubt it; they will sing over Indian corn with more animation than over any other grain. The singing hen will certainly lay eggs, if she finds all things agreeable to her; but the hen is much of a prude, as watchful as a weasel, and as fastidious as a hypocrite; she must, she will have secrecy and mystery about her nest; all eyes but her own must be averted; follow her, or watch her, and she will forsake her nest and stop laying; she is best pleased with a box covered at the top, with a back-side aperture for light, and a side door by which she can escape unseen.

A farmer may keep an hundred fowls in his barn, may suffer them to trample upon and destroy his mows of wheat and other grain, and still have fewer eggs than the cottager who keeps a single dozen, who provides secret nests, chalk eggs, pounded brick, plenty of Indian corn, lime, water, and gravel, for them; and who takes care that his hens are not disturbed about their nests. Three chalk eggs in a nest is better than a single nest egg, and large eggs please them; I have often smiled to see them fondle round and lay into a nest of geese eggs. Pullets will commence laying earlier in life, where nests and eggs are plenty, and where other hens are cackling around them.

A dozen dunghill fowls, shut up from any other means of obtaining food will require something more than a quart of Indian corn a day; I think fifteen bushels a year a fair provision for them. But more or less, let them always have enough by them, and after they have become habituated to find enough, at all times, in their little manger, they take but a few kernels at a time, except just before retiring to roost, when they will take nearly a spoonfull into their crops; but just so sure as their provision comes to them scanted or irregularly, so surely they will raven up a whole crop full at a time, and will stop laying.

A single dozen fowls, properly attended, will furnish a family with more than 2000 eggs in a year, and 100 full grown chickens for fall and winter stores.—The expense of feeding the dozen fowls will not amount to 18 bushels of Indian corn. They may be kept in cities as well as in the country, and will do as well shut up the year round as to run at large, and a grated room, well lighted, ten feet by five, partitioned from any stable, or other out house, is sufficient for the dozen fowls, with their roosting place, nests and feeding troughs.

At the proper season, viz. in the spring of the year, five or six hens will hatch at the same time, and the 50 or 60 chickens given to one hen. Two hens will take care of 100 chickens well enough, until they begin to climb their little stick roosts; they should then be separated from the hens entirely; and will wander less, and do better away from the other fowls. I have often kept the chickens in my garden; they keep the May bugs and other insects away from the vines, &c.

In cases of confining fowls in summer, it should be remembered that a ground room should be chosen: or it will do just as well to set into their pen boxes of dried sand, or kiln dried, well pulverized earth, for them to wallow in, in warm weather.—*Mississippi Valley Far.*

WESTERN FARMING.

To my friend "Richard."—Your communication in the August No. of the Cultivator, as well as your private letter to me, have both been read with pleasure. Your detailed statement of the advantage of manuring, must certainly be useful to all eastern farmers, and the time will come when the same system will have to be adopted in the west; but at present, it is a mooted point whether manuring our prairie soil will pay the expense. My own opinion is, that for corn and potatoes it will, and for small grain it will not. It is a fact that wheat, oats, rye, &c. grow without manure extremely luxuriant in favorable seasons. In this vicinity, our wheat is extremely likely to winter kill—generally by heaving out; but last winter it was to a very great extent killed in another way, which I will describe. The ground, previous to the January thaw, was but little frozen, and the wheat remained green under the snow, which was melted off, and by a sudden change to severe cold, was formed into a complete coat of ice over the level surface, so as to exclude the air from the wheat, killing entirely thousands of acres, while the roots remained firm in the ground. Where the snow remained on the ground, as it did in hollows and uneven land, or where wheat had been sown among corn and the stalks left standing, the wheat lived and produced one of the finest crops ever raised. Many persons, finding the crop dead in the spring, harrowed in spring wheat without plowing, and thus in all instances where it was sown early, obtained a good yield. It is a common and good practice, to sow wheat among corn in this country. It is also a good practice, and almost the only sure one, to plow the ground in the fall for spring wheat, and harrow it in early in the spring as can be done. The reason of this is, that our spring usually opens late, and the surface of the land is too wet to plow, but the seed can be harrowed in, although in the mud.

The surface of the prairie is composed of the fibres of the grass roots, 6 or 8 inches deep, which when rotted by two or three years cultivation, is so soft and friable, that when wet, it much resembles in consistence, wet leached ashes; being as easily displaced when you set your foot upon it, and of course when dry, unless baked together, as it sometimes is in dry weather, it is very easily plowed. When well cultivated it is exceedingly fertile; but how long it will remain so under the "skinning" system, is a problem yet to be solved. My own opinion is, that we might even now, take some useful lessons from some of the manure making farmers of the east.

Although we can raise our crops with far less labor and expense than you have shown that you can do, there are but few articles that we can compete with you in your market. The expense of hauling in wagons over a long road, or rather over a long distance void of roads, except such as nature has provided ready made, and the long lake and canal transportation, is a bar to almost all kinds of our produce except wheat. But there is one other product fast coming into fashion here, that we can compete with you, and that is wool. The prairie region possesses such cheap facilities for wool growing, and the cost of transportation so comparatively small when compared with the value, that you cannot possibly afford to raise wool at the same price, where you manure your land at such an expense as you have stated, or even a tythe of that sum, taking into account an interest of \$3 to \$6 an acre upon the cost of your land. Here, summer pasturage will cost the attendance of the shepherd and salt used—nothing more—and the winter keeping I can hire done with all proper attention and feed, for 25 cents a head. The great difficulty in the way of western farming, which will continue to increase with the increased productions of grain, will be the cost of transportation to an eastern market; and unless the raising of wool, flax, hemp, silk, and other light articles of value, shall be added to our products, you will grow rich with your expensive manuring system, while we shall barely "hold on," without materially improving our condition or happiness, and undoubtedly our land must deteriorate in fertility. If, and that if is often in the way—if we could ship beef in the late fall or early winter months, we could win your gold for quantity, and golden opinions for quality, for we could well afford to sell the best article for two cents a pound.

Pork can be made to advantage here, but it can be made to much greater advantage farther south, where Indian corn is "the great crop," and grows with such luxuriance as would astonish an eastern man. The Wabash and Erie canal which is now completed, will open an outlet for an immense amount of this article, or the pork grown from it.

If I thought it would be interesting to our mutual readers, I would willingly increase the length of this letter, but my sheet is full, and as in the operation of Tylerism I have lately lost the franking privilege, I must close—for I cannot afford to pay double postage. I hope you will continue the correspondence, until our friend Tucker cries, hold, enough. With sentiments of respect and brotherly kindness to you, and numerous other of my friends and acquaintance made through the columns of the Cultivator, I remain the same

SOLON ROBINSON.

Lake C. H. Ia. Aug. 17, 1843.

EXPERIMENT WITH COAL DUST.

Messrs. Gaylord & Tucker—I have made three experiments with coal dust. I will give you the result of one of them. I had an acre of wheat, measured early in January last, on which I put at least 500 bushels of coal dust. In selecting the acre, I took a part of the field that has had no manure for many years. I also took coal dust that was made many years ago, and which, if it retained ammonia, &c. must have been fully impregnated. My object in measuring the land, was to ascertain the increased product produced by the coal dust, and by that means discover whether it would pay the expense of transportation and spreading on the land.

On Saturday, I finished threshing the field containing about seventy acres. A part of the field had been manured three years ago, and another part was manured last winter by top dressing, all of which was free of rust; all the balance of the field was rusted, and I am sorry to say that the acre which had the coal dust, as much so as any part of the field. As to increased product, there was none. The field is now in clover, and I shall hereafter discover whether that acre produces better than the adjoining lands.

I shall still proceed to try more experiments, and may probably write again on the subject. If coal dust should prove to be a valuable manure, to me it would be all-important; for my iron establishments produced it in large quantities, and I should be at no expense but cartage.

Yours,

WM. WEAVER.

Buffalo Forge, Rockbridge co., Va., July 24, 1843.

Alb. Cultivator.

From the Boston Cultivator.

SAVING SEED.

Mr. Editor:—Collecting and preserving seeds of the various kinds is an important branch of agriculture. It is the first object to have sound and genuine seed, if we expect to reap a plentiful harvest.—That unripe and imperfect seeds will vegetate and continue to grow, is true; but that they will produce as healthy and vigorous plants, is not true. Many experiments have been made which prove most conclusively the superiority of well ripened and full grown seed. Every farmer can raise his own seed, and be quite as certain of having those that are genuine, as to purchase of others. It is perplexing to have seed fail of vegetating, or if it vegetates, prove to be any thing but what it was planted for. A small patch in the garden should be expressly devoted to growing seeds, and as much attention paid to it as to the other departments of the garden. The most sound and ripe seed only should be preserved, and when laid up should be perfectly dry, and kept in a dry place; good seed is often destroyed by being put away undried, or kept in damp places. Plants which are liable to mix should be set at some distance from each other, to preserve the kinds as pure as possible; and when we have taken all the precaution we can, there are some kinds of vegetables which will degenerate and run out; this is particularly the case with squashes, turnips, cabbages, and many others we might mention. There is a great error in the common practice of saving beans and peas for seed; the vines are resorted to for family use through the season, and what remains on them in autumn are preserved for seed, and these are the smallest and latest in their period of ripening. Instead of this, the first ripe pod should be selected, and by pursuing this method a few years they may be brought to ripen much earlier in the season. It is particularly recommended to gather the first ripe ears of Indian corn and bring it earlier to maturity in future, as the crop is frequently destroyed by the autumnal frost. As some seeds retain the vegetating power for years, others for only one year, it is well perhaps to sow new seed every year, and the cost is comparatively nothing where one raises his own, and there then can be no mistake.

O. V. H.

BALTIMORE MARKET, Oct. 16, 1843.

PROVISIONS—				Cattle—900	
Beef, Balt. mess, 9 1/2a10	Butter, Glades, No. 1,			head of beef	
Do. do. No. 1, 8 1/2a9	Do. do. 2,			cattle were offered at the	
Do. prime, a	Do. do. 3,			hay scales on	
Pork, mess, 11a	Do. Western 2, 8a			Monday, and	
Do. No. 1 9 1/2a10	Do. do. 3, a6			about 500 sold	
Do. prime 9 5/8a10	Lard, Balt. kegs, 1, 7a7 1/2			to butchers &	
Do. cargo, a	Do. do. 2, none			packers, prices	
Bacon, hams, Ba. lb. a	Do. Western, 1, 7a			ranging 1.	
Do. middlings, " a	Do. do. 2,			37a2.37 pr 100	
Do. shoulders, " a	Do. do. bls 1, 6 1/2a6 3/4			lbs on the hoof	
Do. ass't'd, West. 4 3/4a	Cheese, casks, 6 1/2a7 1/2			which is equal	
Do. hams, 5a6 1/2	Do. boxes, 6 1/2a7 1/2			to \$2.75a4.50	
Do. middlings, 4 1/2a5	Do. extra, 10a20			net as in quality;	
Do. shoulders, 3a3 1/2				of the balance	
COTTON—				ance 170 head	
Virginia, 6 a 7	Tennessee, lb. 7			were driven to	
Upland, 7 a 8 1/2	Alabama, 7a8			the north, and	
Louisiana, 7 a 9	Florida, 7a7 1/2			230remain unsold.	
North Carolina, 7 a	Mississippi				
LUMBER—				Hogs—Sales	
Georgia Flooring 12a15	Joists & Sc'ling, W.P. 7a10			of live hogs to	
S. Carolina do 9a11	Joists & Sc'ling, Y.P. 7a10			day at 4.25a4.	
White Pine, panna 125a27	Shingles, W. P. 2a9			50 per 100 lb.	
Common, 20a22	Shingles, ced'r, 3.00a9.00			About 600 in	
Select Cullings, 14a16	Laths, sawed, 1.25a 1.75			market.	
Common do 8a10	Laths, split, 50a 1.00			Flour—De-	
MOLASSES—				mand for How	
Havana, 1st qu. gl 24a	New Orleans 28a			ard st. is very	
Porto Rico, 28a30	Guadaloupe & Mart 26a28			limited, and a	
English Island, a	Sugar House, 28a36			few sales only	
TOBACCO—				made; stand-	
Common 2 1/2a 3 1/2	Yellow, 8 a 10			ard mixt br'ds	
Brown and red, 4 a 5	Fine yellow, 12a14			\$4.25 from the	
Ground leaf, 6 a 7	Virginia, 4 a 9			stores; receipt	
Fine red 6 1/2a 8	Rappahannock, 3 a 7			price 4.12; City	
Wrappery, suitable 8a13	Kentucky, 13 a 11			Mills, sales at	
for segars, 8a13	St. Domingo, 15 a 38			4.25.	
Yellow and red, 7a10	Cuba, 15 a 38			Grain—The	
PLASTER PARIS—				supply is small	
Cargo, pr ton cash 2.62a	Ground per bbl. 1.12a			of wheat and	
SUGARS—				the parcels	
Hav. wh. 100lbs 9a10.50	St. Croix, 100lbs 7.00a8.00			received are sold	
Do. brown a7.50	Brazil, white, 7.75a8.25			at 85a90c. for	
Porto Rico, 7.25a8.00	Do. brown, Lump, lb. c.			good to prime,	
New Orleans, 6.75a7.25				and 70a85 for	
FLOUR—We quote				infer. to good.	
Superfine How. st., from stores, bl. \$4.25				A parcel Pa.	
Do. City Mills, 4.25a				red sold from	
Do. Susquehanna, 4.31a				store on Sa-	
Rye, first 3a				turday at 90c.	
Corn Meal, kiln dried, per bbl. a 2.94				Tobacco has	
Do. per hhd. \$12a12 50				fallen off in	
GRAIN—				demand during	
Wheat, white, p bu. 95	Peas, black eye, 125			the past week	
" best Pa. red 90a	Clover seed, store \$5a			—good & fine	
" ord. to pri. Md 70a90	Timothy do 2.25a2.75			descriptions	
Corn, white, 46a47	Flaxseed, rough st. p. 1.31			come to market	
" yellow Md. 46a47	Chop'd Rye, 100 lbs. 1.25			sparingly, and	
Rye, Pa. 54a	Ship Stuff, bus. 14a			being the only	
Oats, Md. 21a23	Brown Stuff, 9a10			sorts in demand,	
Beans, 130a	Shorts, bushel, 6 a			transactions principally	
WOOL—				are confined to them.	
WASHED.	UNWASHED.			Sales however	
Saxony, 33a35	Saxony and Merino 16a18			are made at	
Full Merino, 30a33	Common, to 1/2 blood, 14a17			prices showg	
3-4 blood do. 27a30	Pulled, 14a17			a small reduction	
1-2 do do. 24a27				from former	
1-4 and common, 18a20				rates; the common	
Tub washed, 18a20				and inferior sorts	
COFFEE—				are almost entirely	
Havana, 7 a 8	Java, lb. 10 a 12 1/2			neglected. We	
P. Rico & Lagay, 7 1/2a 8	Rio, 7 1/2a 8 1/2			continue our last	
St. Domingo, 6 a 6 1/2	Triage, 3 1/2a 4			quotation, embracing	
SOAP—				range of the market.	
Baltimore white, 12a14	North's, br'n & yel. 3 1/2a4 1/2			Ohio, receipts	
brown & yel'w 4 1/2a5 1/2					
CANDLES—					
Mould, common, 9a10	Sperm, 30a31				
Do. choice brands, 10 1/2a	Wax, 60a65				
Dipped, 8a 9					
RAISINS—					
Malaga bunch, box, 1 60a1 65					
FEATHERS—					
per lb. 26a30					

have been tolerably large this week, but the article is in less demand and sales more difficult to be effected; but the sales were made at former prices. Inspections, 624 hds Md. 487 do Ohio, 112 do Mo. 93 do Ky. and 17 do Va.—Total 1333 hds.

REAPING MACHINES.

HEMP CUTTING MACHINES—MOWING MACHINES—CORN & COB CRUSHERS—CORN SHELLERS & HUSKERS. Orders for the above machines to be used east of the Mountains, should be directed to the subscriber at Baltimore. Orders for those to be used in the Mississippi Valley may be directed to JAS. ANDERSON & CO. Louisville, Kentucky. Farmers are requested to send their orders at an early day. so 27 OBEDE MUSSEY.

BERKSHIRE BOAR & SOW.

The undersigned is authorized to sell a Berkshire Sow, about 2 1/2 years old, and a Boar 2 years old, at a price which would make it an object for any farmer to buy, who may be desirous of procuring the breed. They were bred by Col. Bement, proceed from his best stock, and were selected with care. The sow has proved herself a good breeder and nurse, and the pigs of the boar attest his efficiency to perpetuate his generous race, in all the vigor of constitution and beauty of form, for which the Berkshires have been so remarkable, and which have made them such decided favorites with good judges. se 6 S. SANDS.

CLAIRMONT NURSERY, NEAR BALTIMORE.

The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public that the time for transplanting trees has nearly arrived, and it would afford them pleasure to shew their extensive, thrifty and well grown stock of Fruit and other TREES and PLANTS. The Ornamental Trees are larger and neater than usual, especially the BALSAM or SILVER FIR, and other EVERGREENS, as also the PLUM, CHERRY and APRICOT TREES. OF BULBOUS ROOTS, and STRAWBERRY PLANTS, they have nearly all the best new sorts. ASPARAGUS Plants, and RHUBARB and PIE PLANT, &c. &c. For further particulars we refer persons to our printed and priced catalogues, which will be sent to order gratis. Persons ordering trees from a distance may rely on their orders being carefully dug, packed, and forwarded agreeably to order, and as much to their interest as possible.

SINCLAIR & CORSE,
oc 18 7t Successors of Robt. Sinclair, sen.

JACKS.

There will be exhibited at the Agricultural Fair to be held at Govanstown this week, Two very fine JACKS, one of them 3, and the other 3 years old past. The largest is a most extraordinary animal, being at the latter age full 15 hands 1 inch high and of fine form. One of them will be for sale. oc 18 1t

GREEN GAGE PLUM.

The subscriber has in his assortment of superior Fruits, a very fine tree of above description, originated by himself from the seed, pronounced by a competent judge superior to any thing he has seen in England. He can furnish them at \$1 per tree, of good size, smaller ones, 50 cents. Also, a few of the PEACH APRICOT, the best of the apricot family, price 50 cents per tree—and his famous GENESEE RASPBERRY, at \$10 per 100 plants. oc 18 3t JOSEPH HUISLER.

SITUATION AS MANAGER WANTED.

A single man who can produce references as to character and qualifications, and who has been in the service of a gentleman in the vicinity of Baltimore, wishes a situation as Manager. Apply at this office. oc 11 4t

BALTIMORE CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S FAIR.

The annual Fair of the Society will be held at Govanstown, 4 miles from the city, on the York road, on the 18th, 19th and 20th inst. GEO. WM. READ, esq. of Baltimore, will deliver the Annual Address.

The Farmers of the County are earnestly invited to co operate with the Society in making the Fair as attractive as possible, as a large concourse of strangers from a distance may be expected on the occasion. Those having superior Animals, Agricultural Productions, Fruit, &c. it is hoped will present them on the occasion. The list of premiums is very liberal, which can be examined by reference to the show bills, and also as published in the American Farmer of this week.

The Ladies Department of the Fair it is hoped will be fully attended, and the fair daughters of Baltimore county will honor the Society with their presence, and the productions of their skill, and of the dairy. By order of the Executive Committee, Oct. 11. J. B. H. FULTON, Sec'y.

TO AGRICULTURISTS.



We beg leave to inform the Farmers in general of this County and of those on the Eastern and Western Shores, North and South Carolina, that we have opened an AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE, at No. 7 BOWLY'S WHARF, where we will at all times supply Farmers with one of the best articles in this market. We will fill orders, and supply country merchants at the lowest cash prices, and at the shortest notice,—we have on hand AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions, among which rank the economical WILEY PLOUGHS, and the MINCK and HORTON PLOUGH, so celebrated in the States of New York and Pennsylvania. These are the cheapest Ploughs to the Farmer that have ever yet been invented—they leave the earth in perfect order for seeding. The Shear is so constructed as to have a double point and edge. Our Castings are of the Composition metal manufactured at the North, and is allowed by some of our most experienced farmers to wear three times as long as those manufactured here.

We keep on hand all kinds of PLOUGH CASTINGS, PLOUGHS, CULTIVATORS, HARROWS, Two Horse-power Endless Chain THRESHING MACHINES, WHEAT FANS, GRAIN CRADLES, MOWING SNEATHS and SCYTHES, STRAW and HAY CUTTERS, CORN SHELLERS, revolving HORSE RAKES. Also, other Implements and Tools used in farming. We also keep GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS. Baltimore, July 26, 1843. JAMES HUEY & CO.

TO FARMERS.

The subscriber has for sale at his Plaster and Bone Mill on Hughes street, south side of the Basin, GROUND PLASTER, GROUND BONES, OYSTER SHELL & STONE LIME, and LEACHED ASHES, all of the best quality for agricultural purposes, and at prices to suit the times.

Vessels loading at his wharf with any of the above articles, will not be subject to charges for dockage or wharfage. oc 23 WM. TREGO, Baltimore.

HARVEST TOOLS.

JONA. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street, has in store, Wolf's superior Pennsylvania made Grain Cradles, Grain and Grass Scythes, warranted superior quality.—Also, steel and wood Hay Forks; Hay Rakes, of different qualities; Grass Seeds; Weeding Hoes, Spades and Shovels, Chopping Axes, &c. &c.

Likewise Threshing Machines and Horse Powers, for two or four horses, equal to any machines of the kind in use. Also, on hand, a large supply of his superior patent Cylindrical Straw Cutters, at reduced prices, both for the wood and iron frames; Corn Shellers; Corn and Tobacco Cultivator, plain and expanding, and of superior quality. His stock of PLOUGHS on hand is extensive, embracing a great variety of all sizes, with cast and wrought iron shares, including his newly invented patent and premium PLOUGH, with Iron beam, and self sharpening point, greatly simplified. His stock of Plough Castings, on hand is also large, and of superior quality, superior as he believes to any ever before made in this State. He has patterns that are highly approved for Horsepowers and Threshing Machines, from which he will furnish castings on reasonable terms, to those that wish to manufacture those Machines.

The above named articles will be sold at wholesale and retail for cash, or approved city acceptances, at prices to suit the exigencies of the times.

In store, Landreth's superior Garden SEEDS, of last year's growth. ma 22

DEVON CATTLE.

The undersigned has a herd of about five and twenty full blood North Devon Cattle, embracing all ages and both sexes, which have been selected and bred with care for several years past, and being overstocked would dispose of a part of them. Orders for any of them will meet with attention. Address

JOHN P. E. STANLEY,
No. 50 S. Calvert St. Baltimore

NOTICE.

The co partnership heretofore existing under the firm of BENTLEY, RANDALL & CO. having been dissolved by mutual consent, on the 10th day of August, 1843, and the undersigned having disposed of his entire interest in the business of the late firm (patent rights excepted) to his late partners, DUDLEY A. RANDALL and PARIS H. KEACH, doing business under the name and firm of RANDALL & Co. All persons indebted, and all having claims against the late firm will call on said Randall & Co. for settlement, they alone being authorised to settle the same. C. W. BENTLEY. Balto. Sept. 21st, 1843.

RANDALL & CO. will continue to manufacture TUBULAR STEAM GENERATORS for Cooking, Washing, Manufacturing, Agricultural and other purposes, at the Old Stand, McCausland's Brewery, Holliday street, near Pleasant st. where they have on hand a full assortment of Boilers and other articles in their line of business. oc 4 3t



PEACH AND PEAR TREES.



The subscriber is prepared to supply Peach Trees of the choicest kinds, surpassed by none in the U. States, and of the earliest to the latest kinds, which he is enabled to sell at the very low rate of 12½ cents per tree, if packed an extra charge.

He can also supply a few very choice Pear Trees at 50 cts. per tree—and in the Fall will be able to furnish any quantity required of many kinds.

Catalogues furnished on application at the Farmer office. Entire reliance may be placed on the genuineness of these trees, and of their being of the choicest kinds. ap 12 S. SANDS.

HARVEST TOOLS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO. No 60 Light st. Baltimore.

Offer for sale at reduced prices,

Grain and Grass Scythes	Wheat Fans, several most approved sizes and patterns
Grass Scythes with hangings complete	Scythe Stones, Rifles,
Grain Cradles, wood braced	Scythe Nibs and Rings
do iron braced	Cradlers' Hammers
Sickles, German and American	

ALSO,

HORSE POWERS for two or more horses
THRASHING MACHINES, made on the spike principle, very strong and durable

Straw Carriers to attach to do.
Those Threshers and Horse Powers are now so generally used and approved of by farmers in Maryland, that it is scarcely necessary to say any thing in regard to their merits. Those however, who have not had an opportunity of seeing them in operation are referred to the following gentlemen who have our Threshers and Powers in use, viz.

Col. Jno. Mercer, near Annapolis Henry Fite, Baltimore Co.

Col. Boyle, do Dr. A. Tyson do

B. D. Hall, do Moses Potter do

Mr. Hopkins, do Jas. Rittenhouse do

Wm. F. Rennoe and R. B. Posey, St. Mary's co.

About 350 more names can be given if required from gentlemen in different parts of this and other states, many of whom have been using our machines since 1838. R. S. jr. & Co.

LIME—LIME.

The subscriber is now prepared to furnish from his depot at the City Block, Baltimore, ALUMSTONE LIME of the purest description, deliverable at any point on the Chesapeake bay or its tributaries, at such prices as cannot fail to please.

He is also prepared to furnish superior building Lime at 25 cents per bushel, in hds. or at \$1 per bbl. E. J. COOPER, City Block, Baltimore.

MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER IMPROVED,

Made less liable to get out of order, and cheaper to repair, and at less cost than any other machine.

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order as the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. R. B. CHENOWETH, corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 20 Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

MILLWRIGHTING, PATTERN & MACHINE MAKING

By the subscriber, York, near Light st. Baltimore, who is prepared to execute orders in the above branches of business at the shortest notice, and warrants all mills, &c. planned and executed by him to operate well.

Murray's Corn and Cob Crushers for hand power	\$25
Do. by horse power, from 6 to 12 bushels per hour,	35 to 40
Corn Shellers, shelling from 30 to 300 bushels an hour,	15 to 45
Portable and Stationary Horse Powers	75 to 150
Self-sharpening hand Mills. a superior article,	12
Cylinder Straw and Oat cutters, 2 knives,	20 to 35
Mill, carry log, and other Screws, 2 small Steam Engines 3 to 4 horse power. Any other machines built to order.	

Patent rights for sale for the Endless Carriage for gang Saw Mills, a good invention.
Orders for crushers can be left with any of the following agents: J. F. Callan, Washington, D. C.; S. Sands, Farmer office; or the subscriber, JAS. MURRAY, Millwright, Baltimore.

MURRAY'S CORN & COB CRUSHERS.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

Sir: Knowing that you feel an interest in hearing of all the improvements that are essential to the benefit of the farmers and planters generally, we take great pleasure in stating to you, that we have just seen one of James Murray's Corn Crushers in operation at his shop south of the Basin, driven by a small Steam Engine of two-horse power, grind one bushel of ears of corn in five minutes, with the greatest ease, and FINER than we have seen by any machine for the same purpose.

Respectfully, yours,

ALEX. GOULD, jr. Baltimore.
B. D. TOWNSEND,
FREDK. COOK,
GODDARD RABORG,
JACOB GRUVER.

Baltimore, Aug. 31, 1843.

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AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY & IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber begs leave to assure the public that he is prepared to execute orders for any of his agricultural or other machinery or implements with promptness. His machinery is so well known that it is unnecessary to describe the various kinds, but merely annex names and prices:

Portable Saw Mill with 12 ft. carriage, and 24 ft. ways and 4 ft. saw.	\$300
Extra saws for shingles, with 3 pair of head blocks,	125
Post Morticing Auger,	15
Bands,	10
Horse Power of great strength,	200
Corn and Cob Crusher, wt. 600 lb.	60
Thrashing Machine, wt. 300 lb.	75
Corn Planter, wt. 100 lb.	25
Thrashing Machine, wt. 600 lb.	150
Grist Mill, 2½ ft. cogline stones,	150
Do. 3 ft. do.	175
Belts for the same,	15
Post Auger, wt. 15 lbs.	5
Tobacco Press complete, portable,	85
Portable Steam Engine, with portable Saw Mill and cutting off Saw,	3500
Large Sawing and Planing Machine with cutting off saw, or cross cutting for large establishments,	1100
If made of iron,	3000
Large Boring and Morticing machine for large establishments	150
Tenoning Machine	200
Vertical Saw	125
Small Morticing Machine, suitable for carpenters,	25

All of which articles are made in the most superior style of workmanship, of the best materials, and warranted to answer the purposes for which they are intended. It cannot be expected that the subscriber can speak of the merits of the above enumerated articles within the compass of an advertisement. Suffice it to say, that each have found numerous purchasers, and proved entirely satisfactory. The Portable Saw Mill with a 10-horse power engine, can cut, with perfect ease, 10,000 feet of lumber a day, and, if necessary, could greatly exceed that quantity.

GEORGE PAGE,
West Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

The subscriber offers for sale Berkshire Pigs, 2 to 4 months old, from the piggery of Messrs. Gorsuch, and others of the best breeders in Maryland, at \$12 1-2 deliverable in this city, or \$15 caged with feed for any port on the coast of the U.S. m 29 SANDS,